

Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB XXXV]

Quicquid agunt homines — nostri farrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85.

[VOL.VI.

S A T U R D A Y, M AY 18, 1793.

LEXINGTON; Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Cross Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

A PROCLAMATION.
By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE esq. Major General and Commander in Chief of the Legion of the United States of America.

WHEREAS the President of the United States of America, did nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed three Commissioners to hold a treaty with the hostile Indians at the lower Sandusky on or about the 1st of June next ensuing to endeavor to effect a permanent peace with those Indians.

And whereas it would be highly improper that any hostile attempts should be made against any of the Indian towns or settlements, whilst the aforesaid treaty is pending.

I am therefore ordered by the President and I do hereby in his name most solemnly forbid and restrain any attempts being made against any of the Indian towns or settlements until the result of the aforesaid treaty is known. Given under my hand and seal at head quarters, Lexington the twenty second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-three, and XVIIth year of the independence of the United States.

ANTHONY WAYNE.
By order of the Com-
mander in chief.

H. DE BURTS, A. D. C.

I have lately removed from Virginia, and settled in this place, where I propose to refine the practice of the law. I mean to attend the Court of Appeals, the Court of General and Admiralty, and County Court of Fayette. Should however my services be needed in causes at issue in any other of the Courts I am willing to render them.

JOHN BRECKENRIDE.
Lexington, May 6.

A Large company will meet at the Crab orchard on the 9th of June next, in order to start early the next morning through the Wildernes. It is requested people will meet well armed.

P. Merry.
& Jones.
May 14. 1793.

TIPPOOSAIB having nearly compleated the number of horses he is limited to, will receive no others this season but those engaged, being determined to do the strictest justice to his customers.

Joseph Faulkner.
May 8, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Clarks creek in Lincoln county a Sorrel horse 3 years old, both hind feet white, neither docked nor branded perceivable. Appraised to £5. Henry Outkies. March 19, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near the forks of Elkhorn, two foal Horse colts — one two years old last spring, neither docked nor branded, about fourteen hands high, trees natural, appraised to £7-10. The other, one year old last spring, with a star in his forehead, neither docked nor branded, about twelve and a half hands high, appraised to £5-10. John M. Andra.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, one mile and a half from Miller's mill, a black filly, 3 years old, this Spring, marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a half crop and slit in the left, appraised to £1-15. Jacob Jones. February 16.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near Clear creek, in Woodford county, a Sorrel mare, four years old, a foot 10 inches high, a blaze in her forehead, 3 white feet, raned on the near shoulder. Appraised to £12. Thomas Howard. January 28, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Salt river, Mercer county, near Cafey's mills, a bay horse, 3 years old, about 13 hands 3 in his high, branded on the near jaw R on the near shoulder R on the near buttock H and on the near cushion P; appraised to £8. Stephen Athby. Oct. 9, 1792.

TAKEN up in Shelby county, Geiss' creek, some time in February, a bay Horse, 14 and half hands high, 8 years old, branded on the near shoulder R on the side with a horse face, on his buttock K his off hind foot white, some saddle marks, appraised to £12. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charge and take him away. Michael Rentch.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

By the subscriber,
A Hand that understands the skinning
of dressing business.
GEORGE HYTHE,
Who has for sale, white Leather for Saddles.

TAKEN up in Bourbon county on Donelson creek, a sorrel horse, 13 years old, no brands perceivable, about 13 and a half hands high, has the poll evil and is hipster, has an old bell on, by Elijah Scott.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living about the twentieth of March last, from Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, a bay mare, six years old, fifteen hands high, a small star in her forehead, never docked, but the hair from the under part of her tail has been much scraped off, by which it shows somewhat like a long switch. She had when she went away a small sore on the hinder part of her back, resembling a tet fast. I will give one half guinea to any person who will forward me such information so that I may get her again, or one guinea to any one who will deliver her to me. JOHN HARRISON. Louisville April 27.

FOR SALE.
THAT valuable House and Lot near the Public Spring, at the sign of General Washington, in the town of Danville. There is a good two story log house on it thirty-five by twenty-four feet, completely finished in Ede, a good and convenient Kitchen and Garden with two good log Stables. The terms may be known by applying Capt. W. Strong, in Danville, or the Subscriber now in Lexington.

FREDERICK BAKER.
May 10.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Hinkton, Bourbon county, near Douglass's mill, a red Steer 2 years old, marked with a crop and upper bit in the right and slit in the left, appraised to £1-15. Joshua Hall.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Fayette county, on the waters of Clear creek, a gray stud colt (but has since been cut) 13 and a half hands high, 3 years old last spring, neither docked nor branded, appraised to £7-10. Wm Scott. Sep. 20, 1791.

I HAVE FOR SALE A QUANTITY OF

Gun Powder

At my powder mill on South Elk horn about six miles from Lexington, of a superior quality, by the large or small quantity, at 39 per lb. with an allowance to those who purchase a large quantity.

RICHARD FOLEY.

April 27.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions held for the County of Nelson, at the Court house in Baird's Town, on Wednesday the 10th of April, 1793. Philomen Waters, Complainant.

Against
Nathan Head, Defendant.

In CHANCERY.

HE said Defendant not having entered his appearance according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is no inhabitant of this Commonwealth; on the motion of the Complainant by his counsel, it was ordered that the said Defendant do appear on the fifth day of our next Court of Quarter Sessions, &c answer the Complainant's suit; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively.

A Copy Tert.
BEN. GRAYSONC. C. Q. S. P. T.

TO BE LET TO THE LOWEST BIDDER.

ON the fourth Tuesday in May next, the building of a Court-house, of brick or stone, in Washington, Mason county & a plan of which will be exhibited on the day of sale, or may be seen at any time before, by application to Henry Lee or George Lewis, in Washington.

Henry Lee,)
Thos. Waring,)
George Lewis,) Committees.
Robt. Rankin,)
John Macpherson,) April 13.

✓ SW.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Hardin county, a black Mare, not docked supposed to be four years old, about 13 hands high, natural trister. Appraised to £4. John Verster. Severn valley March 1, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near Major Grant's an Iron Gray horse, about 13 years old, 15 hands high, no brand, faced with Breech bands. Appraised to £9. John Henderson.

March, 1793.

A LARGE company will start with a keel bottom'd Boat, and two Perogues, the eighth day of June, destined for Pittsburgh, at which time it will be expected that every man may be well armed.

Nathaniel Allen,
David Brodricks.

Washington, April, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Clarke county, Boon's creek, an iron gray Mare, 2 years old, 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, neither docked nor branded, some white hairs in the end of her tail, appraised to £2.

Samuel Hadens.

March 20.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BERLIN, January 5.

Most of the Prussian forces are ready; and the march of a body of troops, commanded by Gen. Mollendorff, to Poland, and that of a corps of 25,000 Russians to the Rhine, an event much talked of, are about to take place. The horses and equipage of M. Mollendorff are gone, and orders have this day been sent for the troops to march; the military chest has already been sent off. During the absence of Gen. Mollendorff, who departs the 12th of this month, the government of this residence will be conducted by Lieutenant General de Braun, in quality of vice-Governor. Major-General de Keunen-vuif has been appointed Vice-Inspector of the garrison, and Lieutenant Colonel Langleis Vice-Commandant.

The regiments who are to reinforce the army of the King, before Mainz, and those who are from the army of Westphalia, are on their way. Two regiments of infantry are gone to Fulde, and 4 to Welsf, where the army of Westphalia is to concur. It will be commanded by the Duke of Brunwick, who is gone to Frankfort to receive orders from the King for that purpose. The contingency of Hanover is to be joined to it.

WARSAW, December 22.

Letters from Cherlon state, that the Russians are fitting out a fleet at Schatzpol, to meet the French, who will appear with a formidable fleet before Constantinople.

JULIERS, (Germany) January 3.

A few days ago a detachment of between 3 and 400 French Chasseurs had taken possession of the village of Burem, beyond the river Kur, in which situation they used to harass frequently the Austrian troops.

Major Mahony, who commanded the advanced posts, grew impatient of being thus molested, and resolved last night to give them chase, at the head of some companies of Chevaux Servians, supported by a troop of Hussars.

The French had their general, two officers, and between 40 and 50 rank and file killed: 40 of them were made prisoners; the rest favored by the darkness of the night, saved themselves by flight; and on the day following, upwards of 20 of them were found drowned in the river.

CALAIS, January 6.

A number of privateers are ready in this harbor to issue out immediately on a declaration of war. Troops are raising very fast in all the departments. I was sorry to observe the day before yesterday, several chests of hard money landed out of three English vessels, and immediately proceeded under a strong escort, to the National Treasury at Paris. Several chests of this kind have been landed within these three weeks.

O S T E N D, January 16.

A recommendation has come to the merchants of Dunkirk, from the Executive Council of France, to fit out all the privateers they possibly can, against England.

In consequence of this, all the vessels at this port, that are fit for the purpose, are buying up; but no

merchant of this city will be engaged in fitting out any vessel against Great Britain.

L O N D O N, Jan. 9.
Extract of a letter from Dublin,

December 24.

On Friday last Archibald Hamilton Rowan, esq. was arrested in his own house, by Oliver Carleton, esq. High Constable of the district of Dublin, by virtue of a judge's warrant, on a charge of having distributed libellous handbills; and having been brought before Mr. Justice Downes, he entered into recognizances, himself in the sum of 200l. and two sureties in 100l. each, for his appearance on the first day of next term.

Saturday morning, the printer of the Hibernian Journal, was arrested in his own house, on a warrant from Lord Viscount Clonmell, Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, on a charge of having, on the 7th inst. published an advertisement of a libellous and seditious tendency. On being brought before his Lordship, he was pleased to direct, that the printer should be bound in the sum of 100l. and his two sureties 50l. each, for his appearance on the first day of next term.

Last night, James Nepper Tandy, esq. who was concluded in the warrant under which Mr. Rowan was arrested, and who had gone to Castle Bellingham a day or two before, arrived in town, for the purpose, as we understand, of delivering himself up to the proper officer, and meeting the charge alledged him.

A Q U E R Y.

Suppose a man should take with him to any of the coffee or ale houses, in St. James parish, a pocket Bible, and as the book is not likely to be known in that polite neighbourhood, should read the following verse from Isaiah: would not some loyal litterer think it necessary, in consequence of the promised reward, to give information to the committee?

Ifa, 9, 16 v. 'The leaders of people cause them to err, and they that are led by them are destroyed.'

Ifa, 36, 10 and 11 verses. 'His watchmen are all blind; they are ignorant; yea, they are greedy dogs, that can never have enough.'

January 12.

Letters from Germany state, that 22,000 Prussians are advancing to join the army at Frankfort, and that 27,000 Imperialists are on their march in the Palatinate. Conde's army is still kept up, and he endeavors to augment it, by inviting the disbanded emigrants to join him.

The French Princes and the Elector of Cologne are gone to Münster.

January 14:

Orders have been made out at the war-office, for raising one hundred independent companies, of 100 men each. This will increase the army 10,000 men. The mode of raising men in this manner, is found to be not only the most expeditious, but the cheapest to government.

January 15.

An immediate attack is meditated by the French against the islands of Guernsey and Jersey. The 5th regiment of foot is ordered to embark at Dover, to reinforce the former.

Some old Plays, Farces &c. have been recently applied as follows:

Who's the Dupe, Austria? All's Well that ends Well—France, The Confederacy—Austria and Prussia. The Deserter—King of Prussia. High Life below Stairs—Jacobin Club. Low Life above Stairs, National Convention. All in

the Wrong—Combined Armies. The Tempest—Europe. The Englishman in Paris—Citizen Payne. The Banditti—Constitutional Societies. Blue Beard—Empress of Russia. Midsummer Night's Dream—Conquistador of France, &c. &c.

AMERICAN OCCURRENCES.

S A L E M, February 5.

Captain Joseph Ingraham, of the Brig Hom, of Boston, on a voyage to the North-West coast of America, in April 1791, made the first discovery (as he supposes) of a cluster of Islands, to which he gave the names of Washington, Adams, Lincoln, Federal, Franklin, Hancock, and Knox.—Washington's island is in S. lat. 8° 52' long. W. of London 140 29 and the rest lying near.—Capt. Ingraham called on his officers to witness that he claimed them as a new discovery, and belonging to the United States of America.

BENNINGTON, February 5.

A letter from Canada to a gentleman in this town informs us that a conspiracy had lately been discovered, against the life of Prince Edward, fourth son of George III and colonel of the seventh regiment of foot now in that province.—The cause is supposed to have originated in the severity of his discipline established by the prince, and his repeated whimsical alterations in the uniform and equipments of his regiment which occasioned many stoppages in pay: A general meeting of the regiment it is said has been agreed on, and the affiliation of the prince, which was to have been executed in the following manner. A small building near the prince's quarters was to be set on fire, and an alarm given: three of the conspirators were to lay wait and slay the prince on his appearance, and in the midst of the confusion, 60 in number, provided with 60 rounds of cartridges each, and make the best of their way to New England, by the road generally called Arnold's road. The plot was revealed to the prince, by one of the band of music, who joining in the mutiny relented. On receiving this information, the prince, it is said, prepared to go to the barracks perfectly undaunted, but was dissuaded by General Clark, the Governor, who went himself, ordered the regiment out, and desired that all who were dissatisfied with the prince would manifest it by a certain token, which it is alleged, was given instantly, by all except the musician before mentioned and two others. The general is said then ordered three men of each company to be arrested for trial, but their fate was not decided when our account left Canada,

March 1.

A deserter from the British 26th, of Cameron's Regiment of foot, just arrived in this town from Canada; informs, that the soldiers of the 7th regiment, who were lately confined and tried for mutiny, and for threatening the life of their colonel, Prince Edward, 4th son of George III, as lately mentioned in our paper, were all acquitted by the court martial, and that the prince himself is now under an arrest, for imposing the hardship on his men of procuring superfluous and fantastical equipments, and stopping their pay. It is said he will have to reimburse the whole to his regiment, and bear the burthen personally, and further that were he not the king's son, he would in all probability be broken.

March 15.

By private letters from Canada, we are informed, that republican principles are prevalent in that province. That revolution societies are formed, and hold frequent meetings; and the decrease of monarchical folly and rebellion becomes

conspicuous in the complexion of their public papers. The affairs of France are eagerly sought after, and regularly published, and the Rights of Man investigated with avidity. On the whole, it appears highly probable, that the extensive province of Canada will, at an early period, add one to the number of independent free republics, to grace the western hemisphere.

H A R T F O R D, Feb. 25.

At the late Superior Court in this town, a number of actions of trespass, assault and battery were tried, and the defendants found guilty. But the damages were such as to afford no encouragement for breaking heads and bruising noses. To those who wish to know the value of hard knocks, the following price current may be acceptable, viz. For pushing, jostling, collarling and sprinkling with cold water,

L. 1. 17.

For a good thumb under the eye, 10. For a blow on the nose, 10. For a stroke on the head with a heavy fire-sabre, with intent to kill, and followed by a delirium, 30. Private Ruffian.

BOSTON, February 27.

War between France and Great Britain is, in Europe deemed inevitable.—At the date of our last accounts, the utmost warlike preparations were making in England. Particularly a large fleet, which was getting in readiness, to sail for the West Indies under the command of the Duke of Clarence. The general expectation of the English, is, that the French Islands will prove an easy conquest to the British arms, owing to the disaffection of the planters to the new order of things in France, and to the insurrections which have raged in many of them.

If our recollection serves, there is an article in the treaty of alliance between France and the United States, stipulating that, in case the French Islands should be attacked by a foreign enemy the United States should furnish a subsidy of five thousand men, to be paid, fed and clothed by France. Should the British therefore, attack those islands the United States cannot remain entirely neutral—albeit policy dictates neutrality.

We learn from Europe that the house of Hope and another reputable Banking-House, in Amsterdam, have purchased the whole debt due to France by the United States; and that the funds of the United States were rising.

NEW-YORK, March 27.

By the ship Jay, arrived here yesterday, in 56 days from Cork, which place she left about the 24th of last January; we hear, that the disturbances in that Kingdom were very great, occasioned principally by a scarcity of provisions, which prevailed throughout all Ireland, especially in the northern parts, where, it is reported, many thousands of the inhabitants were embodied, and had committed great outrages, and so alarming were their excitements that the most part of the troops from other parts were drawn off, in order to quell the rioters. When the Jay left Cork, pressing men to go on board ships of war, had not taken place, but was hourly expected.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.

Extract of a letter from Oporto, to a respectable house in this city, dated January 15.

We are hourly expecting to hear that England, Holland and Spain have declared War with France—these combined forces by sea, intend to prevent any provisions from entering the ports of France, without respect to the flag of any com-

Prussia, Germany, &c. will barras them by land; in short, all Europe seem combined against that nation. Most people are of opinion, that Portugal will maintain a neutrality, which will be very happy for us.'

BALTIMORE, March 12.
Extract of a letter from a French gentleman to a mercantile house in this town, dated Port-au-Prince, Feb. 13.

'I am just arrived from the army, where I spent a most disagreeable fortnight. When I set out from Baltimore, very little did I expect, on my arrival here, to find this unfortunate island infected with new crimes.

'About a month ago the most infamous plot was discovered, — Nothing less was contemplated but a general assassination of the people of colour, and afterwards that of the whites. The two classes of citizens then united, & marched forward to meet the enemy. Our army at first was in appearance well received by the slaves, who presented themselves by gangs before the gates of the habitation; where a continual clapping of hands by the slaves, took place, as it were to congratulate their masters, on their happy return to their own plantations. Behold the designing wretches! this scheme was the better to conceal their intended future crimes. The army continued its march, as far as the habitation of — seven leagues distant from Port-au-Prince, where it encamped to wait for a convoy of provisions.

'The next day the convoy, indeed set off, escorted by fifty men and one piece of cannon. When at two leagues from the town, on their way to the army, they found themselves involved or surrounded on all sides by above two thousand negroes, who disarmed them, and afterwards cut them to pieces. Out of our dear brethren, but eight, who were on horseback, could effect their escape, and in full speed returned here to day to bring our General the melancholy intelligence; who without loss of time, seized the Sieur Jumecour, and the Sieur Coufers; and with his army, set out immediately, and by a counter-march, expects to come up with the negroes, and avenge the death of our brethren. After half an hour's march, several plantations were set on fire, and our rear attacked by an immense horde of blacks, who were repulsed with great slaughter. At the break of day our army continued their march, and in less than one hour, our van-guard came up with the enemy, and in sight of our unfortunate brethren who escorted the convoy of provisions.

'At that awful sight our soldiers became furious, they precipitated their march to reach the enemy, who boldly presented themselves; it was just what we wanted; and would you believe

'These two gentlemen are aristocrats of the first rate; and were both at the head of the insurgents ever since their beginning of the trouble.'

that in a few minutes above six hundred of these wretches were left on the spot, without a single individual on our side receiving a scratch? our army came back to day, having retaken the convoy and piece of cannon. Two days after, our army went out again, and having come up with them, we about 70 of them, and on their retreat they set fire to an extent of ten leagues. What a dreadful spectacle, to see, in a few hours, millions of property reduced to ashes.'

'A third army went out yesterday, and if, in a fortnight, they do not cut or destroy the very last vestige of them, St. Domingo is lost, without any resource.'

March 27.

Captain John Barne of the ship Sampson, arrived here from the Havannah, which place he left on the 10th inst. informs, that the day before he sailed, the Spanish frigate Juno, arrived there from Ferrol, in 28 days, with dispatches for the different Spanish governments. The advices by the Juno were, that the King of France had been decapitated—that hostilities had commenced between England and France, and that there was an hourly expectation of a declaration of war between France and Spain—that the Empress of Russia had acknowledged the republic of France, and declared herself her ally. The Juno stopped but four hours off the Havannah, and then proceeded to la Vera-Cruz, to prevent the sailing of a seventy-four gun ship and a frigate, which had gone down to take on board eight millions of dollars, till a further convoy should arrive.—Captain Barne also informs, that an embargo was to take place at the Havannah the day left it.

PETERSBURH, March 6.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Norfolk, to the Editors of this paper, dated February 28.

'Yesterday arrived here the brig Zephyr, from London; she left the Isle-of-Wight the thirteenth of January. The news at that time was, that general Christine had had an engagement with the Prussians, in which he had been beat, and was obliged to retreat with great precipitancy. Frankfort has been taken. The Salley, from Rotterdam, arrived here on Monday last, by whom we learn, that the Scheldt was not forced open as was reported: a small fleet of armed Dutch vessels had followed the French frigates up the Scheldt, to watch them, but it did not seem likely that the Dutch would engage them.— Several Dutch frigates were also arming, but no ships of the line. By the Zephyr we also learn, that it was not imagined that England would take a part in the war, but that the armament seemed more sole for diverting the minds of the people and to prevent the internal commotions they were so apprehensive of.'

KNOXVILLE, April 29.
Alexander McGillivray, of the Creeks, is dead: So say the Cherokee accounts.—This idolized Chief of the Creeks, styled himself King of Kings. But alas he could neither restrain the meanest fellow of his nation from the commission of a crime, nor punish him after he had committed it!—He might persuade or advise—all the good an Indian King or Chief can do,

LEXINGTON, May 18.

War Department.

January 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States: that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

'Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

'1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an Invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which, as such, he is annually intitled.

'2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

'A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of — in the state of — and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited). That he served — (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the — and county of — and has resided there for the last — years, previous to which he resided in —

'In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

'I, A. B. of — county — state of — do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of — my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the 4th day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.'

Signed and Sealed.

in the presence of

Acknowledged before me,
Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalid died, whose pension they may claim.

By Command of
the President of
the United States.
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

ALL persons indebted to James Ladd deceased, late of Lexington, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those who have any demands, to make them known.

HENRY MARSHALL, A.M.
Lexington, May 18. 2w

AKEN up by the subscriber, living — on North Elkhorn, a small dark boy, black face, near eye out, natural pace supposed to be twelve or thirteen years of age, appraised at 3l.

William H. My.

M. R. EDWARD EVANS, who resides Post for me, is hereby authorized to receive and receipt, for any money due me by individuals in these counties for which he resides; therefore, all persons indebted to me in these counties, will please to pay the respective sums that may be due, to said Evans, which will much oblige their

Obedient and
Very humble servt.

JOHN BRADFORD.

Lexington, May 18.

* * In the Gazette Extra, of this day in Thomas Carnall's Advertisements read Ten Dollars reward, instead of five. And in line 6, five feet, instead of four. T. C.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.
PIGRAM.

Jack eating rotten cheese did say
Like Sampson I my thousand slay;
I vow, quoth Roger, so you do,
And with the self same weapon too.

N E C D O T E .

A MILITARY gentleman, in Paris, lately invited much company to dinner. His son, six years old, came to the table, but was repulsed and told that his beard was too short to dine with his father. The mother, as mortified as her son, made up a little side table for him, and ordered that he should be well attended. A large cat, however, repeatedly tried to take away his victuals, on which the child out of patience, exclaimed, go and dine with pappa—you have beard long enough.

TO BE LET
TO THE LOWEST BIDDER,

On the third Tuesday in May next, at Bourbon Court house, THE building a Stone Jail,

Twenty-six feet long and Twenty feet wide, two stories high, the walls of the lower story to be three feet thick, the upper story two, a good strong roof covered with joint shingles. A draft of the building may be seen at any time before the work is let, by application to either of the commissioners. Bond and security will be required of the undertaker for the performance of the work.

ALOIN MONTJOY,) JAMES DUNCAN,) JOHN ALLEN,) Bourbon, March 30, 1793.

I WISH to dispose of my Saw-Mill: I will either sell or rent for one year or a term of Years. Property will be taken in payment for the greatest part, or any just debts that are against me. The said mill is in good repair, and as well situated as any in the State.

WILLIAM HUGHES,
Hanging fork Dick's River.

WANTED an apprentice to the Copper-Smith's business. A lad of about 14 years of age, under good character will be taken.

CHARLES WHITE, copper-smith.
Lexington, April 27.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near Boone's old station, a bay horse colt, 12 years old, about twelve hands high, neither docked nor branded; appraised to £2.

James Bentley.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Lincoln County, a bay Mare about 12 or 20 years old, a large star in her forehead, a blemish in her right eye, a short switch tail, no brand perceptible. Appraised to £3.

Benjamin Pettit.

March 19, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Howard's creek Clarke county, a black Mare, rising 3 years old, 13 hands and a half high black face, branded on the near shoulder thus &c and on the near buttock M. Appraised to £1 16. Andrew McCure.

February 2, 1793.

WILLIAM HUGHES & Co.

At their STORE in the house lately occupied by Mr. Cornelius Beatty, have for sale a large and excellent assortment of

D R Y G O O D S ,

Among which are,

A BEAUTIFUL collection of Ladies Hats, white, black, brown, blue, pink and Seagreen; which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Whisky, Bacon and Sugar.

They have also a large quantity of assorted Nails 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 15d. & 20d. — Hollow and window Glass 7 by 9, 8 by 10 & 10 by 12. — A large quantity of cast and bar iron of superior quality. — And a small quantity of genuine and excellent Madeira Wine.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Irwin creek, the waters of Licking in Bourbon county, near Coleman's station a two year old black mare colt about 4 feet high. Appraised to £4. John Ellison.

April 9, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Bull-skin branch of Brasfield's creek in Shelby county, a black Mare, with a small star in her forehead, not docked, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, branded on the near shoulder and buttock but not legible, four years old this spring. Appraised to £7-10.

Peter Bealew.

February 11, 1793.

100 J.C. ip.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the waters of Flemming (a branch of Licking) near Major Stacton's station, a red bay horse colt, 1 year old past, she left hind foot white, a crooked blaze in the face, no brand visible, between 12 and 13 hands high, appraised to £5. Alexander Lee.

December 25, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on Salt river, in Mercer county, near Harrodsburg, a bright bay horse, with a dark mane and tail, 3 years old, about 13 hands and a half high, both hind feet white, and his near fore foot and part of the off fore foot, branded on the near shoulder HL in a piece, has a star and snip, a natural trotter; appraised to £5.

Samuel Timmons.

Sept. 25, 1792.

There has been many trespasses committed on the lands held by the heirs of Mr. Angus M Daniel, laying on the waters of South Lickin, such as falling salable timber, getting bark for tanning, destroying a number of sugar trees &c. This is to caution them in future, who may attempt the like, that they may expect to be dealt with as the law will direct.

Benjamin S. Cox.

April 16.

ALL persons indebted to me either by note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, as I am determined, without respect to persons, to give no longer indulgence.

Stephen Collins,

April 11.

if

A large company will start from the Crab-orchard on the 5th of June, in order to go through the Wildernes with the Posts.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions held for the county of Bourbon, at the Court-house in the County aforesaid, on Wednesday the 20th day of February, 1793.

John Wilkins, Charles Wilkins and Alexander Scott,

Against William Duer and George Michael Bedinger,

Defds.

In CHANCERY.

THE defendant Duer not having entered his appearance according to act of Assembly & the rules of this Court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is no inhabitant of this Commonwealth; on the motion of the complainants by their council it is ordered that the said defendant do appear on the first day of the next court of quarter sessions and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively and published some Sunday at the front door of the Baptist meeting house, near Cooper's run, immediately after divine service, A Copy.

CRAIG, PARKERS & CO.
PAPER MANUFACTORY,

I S now actually making paper,

and we make no doubt but that in the course of this spring, we shall be able to furnish this state in all kinds of paper, provided we can get a sufficient supply of rags; nor have we any reason to fear, from the facts we have already had in collecting rags, but that we shall be plentifully supplied, provided the good people of this state can be prevailed on to save them, and as the prosecution of this business depends entirely on that article, we earnestly hope that the importance of the manufacture to the state at large, is a sufficient argument to the individuals to save their rags.

Craig, Parkers & Co.

March 29, 1793.

IRWIN & BRISTON

H AVE removed their store to the new stone house in Lexington, opposite to Mr. Robt. Barr's, next door to Mr. Lewis's tavern, where they have a general assortment of Merchandise which will be sold on low terms for cash.

The inhabitants of Kentucky are hereby informed that if they will save their house and field after, clean and that we will purchase all that may be offered in the course of next summer and give a generous price, as we intend setting up a Pot Ash manufactory. Public notice will be given in future of the different places throughout the state, where offers will be received.

I. & B.

Lexington, Feb. 20, 1793.

BLANK
WARRANTS and EXECUTIONS,
For County Court Magistrates, may be had at this Office.

A few copies of the
A C T S
Of the last session of Assembly, for sale at this Office.

Scotch and Rappie 3 N U P P
Made and sold by

EDMUND PURSELL,

At his SNUFF MILL, in Baird's

Town, Nelson County,

WHERE gentlemen store-

keepers and others, may

be supplied by the large or small

quantity on lower terms than at

Philadelphia or Baltimore, pack-

ed in kegs, bladders or papers

of pound, half pound, 10d. and 9d. papers.

Clean Linen Rags will be taken in

payment for snuff at the mill.

* Said Snuff to be had also by

the quantity, at Mr. John Moylan's

Store in Lexington.

JUST RECEIVED

And now OPENING by

ALEXANDER AND JAMES

PARKER

A large and general assortment of
Merchandise well calculated for
the season.

IN two stores, one of them in
a framed house opposite the
Court House, the other in a brick
opposite the State House, where
they will sell on the very low-
est terms for cash.

CLEAN LINEN

R A G S

Will be taken at the George
Town Fulling mill, for dress-
ing Cloth, by

Craig & Logan.

THE subscribers inform their friends
and the public, that they have a
FULLING MILL on South Elkhorn,
near John Parker's Griff mill, where
fulling and dying will be carried on in
its various branches. They have a plenty
of water at present, and expect will have
all summer, without it should prove un-
commonly dry. They receive Cloth at
Walter Taylor's tavern Lexington, at
the sign of Gen. Washington on the fifth
day of every Fayette court, and at Captain
Sharp's at Woodford Court house on the
first day of that Court, and will return
it to the Court following. Those Gentlemen
who will favor them with their custom,
shall have their work done in the
neatest and best manner.

Isaac Ware and

Michael Welch.

M. B. They have employed Major

Cox's Gib to carry on the business.

JUST RECEIVED.

And now opening at the sub-
scribers store in Lexington at
the corner of High and Cross
streets, a good assortment of
M E R C H A N D I S E ,

WHICH he will sell on the
lowest terms for cash, tobacco,
rye, corn, pork, beef, butter,
cheese, and furs of all
kinds.

All those indebted to the
subscriber, are requested to
make immediate payment, as
they need expect no further in-
dulgence.

if Christopher Kiser.

W A N T E D ,

An Apprentice to the Hatting busi-
ness; enquire of the Printer,

Lexington, Feb. 16, 1793.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE EXTRA.

NUMB. XXXV.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1793.

VOL VI

LEXINGTON, May 18.

[From the National Gazette.]
Debate on the Official Conduct of
the Secretary of the Treasury.

[Continued from our last.]

Before I proceed, Mr. Chairman, I would wish to remark, that whilst I confide to principles, in legislation more correct, than that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but under appropriations by law; yet I consider, both as impracticable and mischievous, the doctrine, that the money arising from a special tax shall in no instance be used for any other than that special purpose for which the tax was imposed; but am of opinion that the sums raised ought rather to be considered as an aggregate fund applicable to aggregate purposes, and indeed, if a rigid adherence to the precise latter is necessary there has been no occasion to go abroad to search for violations: for our government at home has been able to act only by this violation. It is well known that the duties of impost and tonage are appropriated first to produce the sum of 600,000 dollars for the civil list, then to pay the interest of the foreign debt &c &c so that by a rigid observance of this law the secretary must have first collected the 600,000 dollars into the public coffers and then a sum sufficient to pay the interest of the foreign debt, a process which only requires stating to shew its absurdity and which must nevertheless have been connected with a minute construction of the law. Indeed Mr. Chairman if the acts of common life bear any analogy with public management, which I believe, what could be considered as being more extraordinary than that an individual should appropriate the proceeds of one farm to purchase bread, of another drink and to declare in the face of contingencies, that happen what may, he would starve should the bread crop fail rather than use the surplus of that appropriated to purchase drink, for its purchase. But to return; what was this charge, a sum of money was due abroad for the interest of 1791 and 1792 to be paid out of the domestic revenues of 1791 and 1792; and the United States had an offer to make a payment in part of what was due France, for which money had been borrowed and was already in hand abroad, in a supply of provisions from here to the island of St. Domingo, the Secretary, therefore, and doubts with the consent of the President, instead of transmitting either bills or money from this country to France in order to pay the interest due there, and bringing the money borrowed to pay the French debt in this country, in order to furnish supplies for St. Domingo, has committed the great crime of directing the money borrowed and already upon the spot to be applied to the payment of the interest due, and has taken the sums applicable to the payments of that interest, which was already here, and made use of it to pay the debt due to France in the produce of the United States. So that altho' apparently a portion of the principal borrowed has been applied to pay an interest due, yet in reality its capacity to be thus used arose from its confining in this country an equivalent sum applicable and which has been applied to pay off the principle of the French debt, the object for which

the money was borrowed. Let candor investigate this transaction and sure I am my deductions will be directly the contrary of a charge of criminality. I shall conclude with observing, that I should have proceeded to examine the other resolutions which I consider, as weak as those I have made, their short comments upon, were I not restrained by the rules of the house. But this I will venture to say, that they will be proved unfounded in their investigation, and will merit the witty observation of a celebrated writer, that tho' they rofe like a rocket, they will fall like the stick."

Mr. Findley next rose and expressed himself nearly as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Being strongly impressed with the importance of our time which is now so near at an end, tho' I had the honor of seconding the resolutions, I took no part in the debates of yesterday; nor will I now detain you with replies to many of the arguments which have been offered against the resolutions no v under discussion.

Upon one argument, frequently introduced by the gentleman last up, wiz. the greatness of the Secretary's character, &c. I will only make a single remark; there is no character officially known in the executive departments of this government who merits pre-eminence or to whom a degree of greatness can be ascribed, but in proportion to his prompt execution of the laws and the attention with which he discharges the duties of his office. From this rule the President himself is not exempted, much less a subordinate Secretary whose appointment is only during pleasure, and the duties assigned him of a changeable and temporary nature.

But to come to the resolution before us; the first enquires that offer themselves are, whether the money in question was appropriated to special and distinct purposes? Did the Secretary of the Treasury apply the money to other uses than the law directed?

In answer to the first it is only necessary to advert to the law authorizing the loans. The law authorizing the twelve million loan, appropriates whatever amount may be borrowed *solely* to the payment of debts then due to France and Holland.

The law authorising the two million loan directs the application thereof to the redemption of the domestic debt in aid of about—dollars, arising from the revenue previous to the first of January.

These appropriations were precise, distinct and unconditional; with respect to the uses no room was left for the exercise of discretion; the will of the legislature was express & clearly defined it left no room for evasion nor any excuse for mistake; nor did the President transfer to the Secretary any other authority or instruction than wh. the law expressly ed.

But the gentleman from South-Carolina says, that the presumption is, that the President did give other instructions than he communicated; that in this case presumption should be admitted as conclusive testimony; and that the Secretary or the President are not obliged to communicate the instructions or authorities to us.

The gentleman is a lawyer; I will appeal to himself, I will appeal

to all the professional members on the floor, whether presumption can be admitted as proof where in the nature of the case positive testimony can be procured.

Surely in courts of justice positive testimony is always required, and presumptive is rarely admitted; but in this case the presumptive is by the gentleman set in opposition to the positive. However, this is not the case in fact. The President did give commission and instructions, & these are fully communicated to us. If he conceived we had no right to demand them, he would have told us so, if he had kept any part of them back he would have informed us, and assigned his reasons for doing so. I presume that the President has acted the part of a candid honest man, the gentleman presumes the reverse. The suggestion that this house, which has the exclusive right of originating the appropriation of money, has no right to be informed of the application of it, is so novel and extraordinary, so inconsistent with every idea of propriety and good government that it requires no reply.

Did the Secretary apply the money borrowed in Europe agreeably to the legal appropriation of the President? No he did not; though some of the gentlemen do not acknowledge this, yet the Secretary has clearly acknowledged it himself and has filled his reports with laboured and ingenuous apologies for so doing; he has suggested a variety of motives, and taking infinite liberty to char in with the mighty public advantages resulting from his doing so. He acknowledges having drawn to this country and applied in Europe to uses for which other monies were appropriated, 3 millions of dollars; out of this he has paid upwards of 400,000 dollars of the French debt to St. Domingo. I do not complain of paying the interest due in Europe out of the money obtained there. The gentlemen apply the force of their arguments with great attention to support or apologize for this part of the Secretary's conduct, as if against this only the charge in the resolution lay. But we do not object to applying that money in Holland, which ought to have been brought here, if the money which according to the appropriation should have gone to Holland had been put to the use here for which the other was intended, a simple exchange of money for the purpose of convenience and economy is properly one of those cases for which ministerial discretion may solely be extended; but the question is, whether the money has been replaced. The amount of money has not been applied to the uses intended, consequently the appropriation has been disregarded. It is acknowledged that tho' there were upwards of 1,300,000 dollars of the domestic sinking fund, and upwards of 2,300,000 dollars drawn from Europe, besides the monies applied to the relief of St. Domingo, yet when these enquires began, there was not 1,000,000 dollars applied to the redemption of the public debt; and even yet the whole of the domestic appropriations has not been applied to the sinking fund, notwithstanding that the public debt now is and has for some time been under par.

We have it on record, that the Secretary never informed the commissioners, of draughts he made on

Europe, altho' the fund was exclusively to be at their disposal.

However, I will not detain the committee with minute statements, they are not necessary; the Secretary has acknowledged that he drew more money from Europe than the law authorized him to do; that he was influenced to do so by motives not contemplated in the law, and had either applied it or drawn from Europe with the design of applying it to uses not authorized, and that he has broken in upon the fund appropriated to the discharge of the French debt. Indeed the delay of information, the receiving it piecemeal, the abundance of reasoning and apologies, when only simple and plain statements were required, renders a scrutiny of all his calculations a work of time and labour; therefore I have contented myself with the facts that the Secretary acknowledges and vindicates on the questionable ground of policy. It remains to be enquired, had the Secretary a right to depart from the directions of the law, in the execution of it, could he, without a violation of the law, divert the money from its appropriate use to purposes foreign to the intention of the legislature? He certainly could not. The application of appropriation is the most sacred and important truth the legislature can confer; if they may be made to bend to the will or projecting policy of a financier, there is an end to all security and confidence. When a legislature makes an appropriation of a general fund to a variety of uses, as has been done with respect to the impost, tonage, excise, &c. there is necessarily a considerable degree of discretion left with the executive, as far as respects preference to one or other of the appropriate uses; but where the money is appropriated *solely* to a special purpose, as in the case of the loans, he who executes the laws has no degree of power over the appropriation. There is ample room indeed for discretion in many material circumstances respecting them: such as the terms of contract, the times of drawing, the agents employed, &c. But as far as law or use a power of changing the appropriations, is also a power to repeal the law itself in its most essential authority; it is assuming that power of suspending with the laws which produced the late revolution with Great-Britain.

If the will of the minister may control and give another direction to the will of the legislature the foreign legislative authority is transferred from the representatives of the people to the temporary minister.

If we admit that the ministerial agent is not responsible for his conduct, nor subject to censure, because he is appointed, and in this instance authorized by the President, we will introduce the long exploded doctrine of Charles I. of Britain, which brought ruin on this king and government. However there is an essential difference, for in the case before us the authority and instructions given by the President were agreeable to the law; but the conduct of the minister was contrary to both.

If, as I have said, the application of money to its appropriated uses is the most sacred and important truth which the legislature can confer, if the person directed to apply the money applies it to what use he pleases, he may by that means command

all the force of the government. I conclude, that betraying that important trust, partakes of the nature of treason.

The question before us is not whether the Secretary has applied it to a good or bad use; whether he, by departing from the legal appropriation supported public credit better, or made a more convenient accommodation, to what he or his friends suppose to be the national interest. The constitution on the laws have not constituted him the judge of the national interest; nor submitted it to his wisdom to prescribe the degree of public credit which the nation ought to possess. The public credit and other national interests ought to be no other than the legislature wills it to be, and ought only to be supported by the means and in the manner thereby prescribed; this is the voice of the constitution, the voice of the law, and the voice of reason. The president and both branches of the legislature being the real as well as the legal representatives of the people, it is reasonable that they should be the sole judges of their interest. When this house repeatedly called for information from the Secretary, they did not call for political essays, nor libelous apologies, they did not confound him the judge, or the interpreter of the legislature; they cared nothing about his variety of motives nor extensive and self-important plans; these he might have referred to embellish a system of finance, when he would again be called upon to report to the house; they only required an account of his stewardship. It was time enough to make apology when he was blamed. Prefacing his statements with apologies and being irritated at enquiries, and artfully evading so many calls for information, discovered a consciousness of blame.

However, I will admit that an executive officer, pressed by some urgent and unexpected necessity, may be induced to depart from the authorized path of duty, and have great merit in so doing. This may be the case with a general of an army or an admiral of a fleet, and tho' more rarely, even with a financier. But in such emergency, the officer so acting will embrace earliest opportunity to explain the matter and obtain a justification whilst the recent feelings arising from the occasion advocates his cause in the public mind.

Has the Secretary done so in the present instance? No; his conduct has been the very reverse. Notwithstanding repeated and explicit calls both the last session and this present, the extent of these transactions was concealed; a bill passed this house authorizing another loan of \$80,000 dollars—a second bill was urged in an unprecedented manner for a loan of 2,000,000 dollars, and tho' this was a favorite bill with the minister, the very enquiry after this information induced his friends to shrink from the business and defer the object about which they had discovered so much solicitude.

But when the disclosure is made does there appear any urgent necessity to justify the measure? No—there was none except what existed in the unauthorized plans of the financier. He informs us that he thought it necessary to have always 5 or 6 hundred thousand dollars at his command. I ask what law authorised him to think so? Did the legislature judge this necessary? No. Did he ever state the necessity to the Legislature? No, he did not, and we know he has never been backward in recommending revenue systems or in contriving uses for revenue. Supposing a sudden necessity for money, arising from a disappoint-

ment of some remittance, where was the boasted aid of the bank which was to have administered aid in all sudden emergencies? Could not bills have been sold for cash when the necessity press'd, or could not a temporary loan have been procured from any of the banks? Certainly they could; loans were obtained at the bank when necessity required such aid, and when the public money to a much greater amount was deposited with the bank. In short no necessity of state purposes, authorised by the legislature, existed. If there was a necessity at all it must have arisen from another quarter; most probably from the bank itself and its branches.

A key to this suggestion may be discovered from a comparison of the times of drawing and situation of the bank at such times.

[Here Mr. Findley was called to order upon the ground of this argument not being confined to the resolution before the committee. He alledged his arguments applied strictly to the charges of violating the law contained in the resolution; but as a further opportunity of applying the arguments arising from necessity and discretion, would be given, when a subsequent resolution was brought before the committee, he would pass it now with a very few remarks.]

He said the exercise of the power assumed by the Secretary was inconsistent with that public confidence upon which alone the government was founded; that it was inconsistent with public safety and a government of laws. That the Secretary seemed to take the whole government upon his shoulders and to consider all the great interests thereof to be committed to his providence.

His reports spoke the language of a Frederick of Prussia or some other despotic tyrant, who had all the power vested in himself; not the language of a dependent Secretary, under a free and well ordered government!

[To be continued.]

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Danville, which will be returned to the General Post Office as dead letters at the end of three months, if not taken out before.

M^r. Samuel Ayres, Silver Smith, Lexington.
Capt. William Allen, Fayette county.
M^r. George M. Bedinger, Bourbon County.
M^r. Adam Baker, 3 miles of Lexington
W^m C^r's Bonnborough.
Lewis Castlemain, Tanner Woodford County.
Lewis Eilday, Frankfort.
The honble John Edwards, Bourbon County.
Nicholas Foepe, Bourbon county 3 miles below Riddell's station.
Johnion Guin, to the care of Joseph Smith near Lexington.
Daniel Huile and George Armstrong at Marble creek 15 miles from Lexington.

Nathaniel Harris Methodist Preacher Fayette County.
John Hamilton and Margaret Hamilton one mile from Bourbon Couthoufau.
James Howard on Stono Creek near Hornbacks mill, 2.
Dr. John Johnston, Washington, Mason county.

Thomas Johnston,
Mr. Loring Kuefer, Jefferson county.
Capt. Thomas Lewis, Fort Washington 3.
Wm. Luk Lincoln county.
Samuel Luk, Fayette county.
Samuel Lowrey, to the care of Mr. Marshall Tavern keeper Lexington.
Col. John Miller, Madison County.
The Methodist Preachers at their preaching house Lexington.
Ensign Hastings Marks, Fort Hamilton 3.

Allen Neil, Fayette county.
Thomas Ratliff, Woodford county.
Michael Reber, Lexington.

W^m Reed, care of John Miller, Hindon fork Licking.
Robert Wilkerfon, Fayette county.
Thomas Whitney Lexington, or Cos. Robert Patterson.

W^m Woolley, Madison county.
James Williams, Merchant Kentucky.
To the care of M^r. Hodgson and Nicholpon, Baltimore.

Andrew Woods, Fayette county, 2.
Thomas White, to the care of Col. James M'Millan Fayette county.
John Shropshire, Lincoln county.

Emmanuel Suddeth, Seif, in Captain Howel Lewis' company.
John Skidmore, to the care of Gen. Ben Logan.

Capt. James Trimble, Woodford county, care of Nic. Lewis.
James Thorntburgh, Kentucky.
Jonathan Taylor, Ensign Fort Jefferson.

Jacob Yndis, near Baylors Mill
THOMAS BARBEE, P. M.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from this place, the 4th inst. a bright mulatto man, who calls himself JOHN GREY: he is about eighteen years old, four feet eight or nine inches high, pretty well made, rather handsome than otherwise, a down look, it is probable he will try to pass for a freeman, and will either make for the mouth of Licking or the Eastern settlements: he was raised in Caroline county Virginia. Any person apprehending him and delivering him at this place, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS CARNEAL.

Lexington, May 14, 1793.

RUN away from the subscriber in the year 1791, a dark mulatto lad 17 years old, a square and very well proportioned fellow, has a long tear on the back of his left hand from the cut of an axe, and another over one of his eyes, but do not recollect which; his cloathing was of the common kind. — Whoever will apprehend the said lad, and deliver him to Gen. Nathaniel Gilt of the State of Kentucky, where I do suppose the fellow may now be, will be generally rewarded by that gentleman.

DAVID COUPLAND.

P^gW

I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to Christopher Bryan for Twenty pounds, payable in cattle, sheep, flocks or boots, in the month of June 1791, and dated 1st of June 1792, as I am determined not to pay it until he makes me a title to a tract of land for which I have his bond, and in consideration of which the above bond was given.

William Taylor.

May 13. 1793. p^gW

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Bourbon, a boy Riley 3 years old no brand, some white hairs in her forehead, 14 hands high, a wort on her left eye. Appraised to £7. 10.
John Ross,

ALL persons holding tickets spectators notes for Tobacco lying at Collier's Ware house, are hereby requested to attend and secure it from the weather by the first day of next July, as the Ware house is then to be removed by order of court.

John Collier.

May 15 1793. \$1W

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Woodford county, a brown Mare, 4 years old, 14 hands, neither docked nor branded. Appraised to £6. 10.
William Smith.

March 1793. \$3/9

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to JOHN MOYLAN, to make payment before the 4th day of July next, to enable the subscriber to comply with the said Moylan's engagements. It is expected from the indulgence hitherto given that each person will make immediate payment, otherwise proper (the disagreeable steps will be taken to compel them, without respect of persons.)

DENNIS MC CARTHY.

For

JOHN MOYLAN.

Lexington, May 11.
Sa^d MOYLAN, has on hand, at his STORE in Lexington, a general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, consisting of Irish Linens, Muslin and Cambricks, Fine and superfine broad Cloths, Coatings, Duffil Blankets, Bed Rugs, Wilton Carpetting, Callimancoes, Durants, Shaltons, Silk, Muslin and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Men's patent and Lady's Cotton Hoses, Chintzes, Calicoes, Fine black Lace, Twine, Shaving boxes, Razors, Tea Tongs, Carving knives, Hard-metal Spoons, Spectacles, Brafs scales and weights, Money scales, Pistols and Holsters, Japanned Candlesticks, Snuffers, Quar Black Jacks, Patent and common plated buckles, Carpenter's Rules and moulding Planes, Cooper's Howels, Rim locks, Stock Locks, Patent and common door latches, Plated Spurs, Gun Locks, Ladies Bonnet pins, Cotton Cards, Malon's Trowels, Sauce Pans, Horse brushes, Queens ware, Iron mortars, Pots, Scythes, Men's and Women's Shoes, Sadlery and a variety of Trimmings, Tea, Pepper, Ginger, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Allum, Madder, Redwood, &c.

Which will be disposed of for Cash, Country made linen, and Sugar, Whiskey and Bacon.